

Coating and Method for Strengthening a Structure

I claim:

1. A method for increasing the resistance of a structure to
2 explosive forces, comprising the steps of:

4 applying a first layer of a fluid precursor to an
elastomeric solid to the structure;

6 affixing textile over the applied first fluid layer;

8 applying a second layer of a fluid precursor to an
elastomeric solid over the affixed textile such that the affixed
textile is covered by fluid precursor and fluid precursor fills
the open spaces of the affixed textile; and

10 allowing curing of the fluid precursors into
elastomeric solids.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of applying a first
layer of a fluid precursor to an elastomeric solid to the
structure includes the steps of:

4 providing two components that, when mixed, react to
form a cross-linked elastomeric solid; and

6 spraying the components from a mixing spray gun such
that a stoichiometric mixture of the two components is deposited
on the structure.

8 3. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of applying a second
layer of a fluid precursor to an elastomeric solid over the
affixed textile includes the steps of:

4 providing two components that, when mixed, react to
form a cross-linked elastomeric solid; and

6 spraying the components from a mixing spray gun such
that a stoichiometric mixture of the two components is deposited
8 on the affixed textile.

2 4. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of affixing the
textile over the first fluid layer includes the steps of:

providing a piece of textile; and

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the steps of affixing the
2 textile over the first fluid layer and applying a second layer of
3 a fluid precursor such that the textile is covered by fluid and
4 fluid fills the open spaces of the textile are repeated so as to
5 create a coating comprising three layers of elastomeric solid and
6 two layers of textile.

6. The method of claim 2, wherein the fluid precursor to an elastomeric solid cures upon mixing of the two components, at room temperature, to form a polyurethane elastomer.

7. The method of claim 3, wherein the fluid precursor to an elastomeric solid cures upon mixing of the two components, at room temperature, to form a polyurethane elastomer.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the textile is composed of fiber selected from the group consisting of glass, carbon, polyaramid, polyimide, polyester, or nylon.

9. The method of claim 2, wherein the first layer of fluid
2 precursor to an elastomeric solid cures to form an elastomer from
the group consisting of silicone, epoxy, polyurethane, neoprene,
4 natural rubber, polyurea, or butyl rubber.

10. The method of claim 3, wherein the second layer of fluid
2 precursor to an elastomeric solid cures to form an elastomer from
the group consisting of silicone, epoxy, polyurethane, neoprene,
4 natural rubber, polyurea, or butyl rubber.

11. The method of claim 1, the structure further including an
2 interior corner, and the step of affixing the textile over the
first fluid layer further including the step of:

4 reinforcing an interior corner in the structure by
affixing textile such that opposite edges of a single piece of
6 textile are attached to surfaces on opposite sides of the corner
and the middle section of the textile covers the corner.

12. A composite coating for increasing the resistance to
2 explosive forces of a structure, comprising:

4 a first layer elastomer in contact with and adhering to the
structure;

6 a second layer elastomer in contact with and adhering to
said first layer; and

textile embedded between said first and second layers.

13. The coating of claim 12, wherein said textile is a cloth
containing yarns of glass, carbon, polyaramid, polyimide,
polyester, or nylon.

14. The coating of claim 13, wherein said yarns are woven with
adjacent parallel yarns spaced apart one-sixteenth of an inch to
one inch.

15. The coating of claim 12, wherein said first and second
2 layers of elastomer were applied to the structure by depositing
fluid precursor compositions that cure in ambient conditions to
4 form an elastomer of the group consisting of silicone, epoxy,
polyurethane, neoprene, natural rubber, polyurea, or butyl
6 rubber.

16. The coating of claim 15, wherein said textile was embedded
2 between said first and second layers of elastomer by affixing
said textile to applied said first layer fluid precursor before
4 said second layer precursor was applied.

17. The coating of claim 16, wherein the tackiness of applied
2 said first layer precursor affixed said textile to said first
layer.

18. The coating of claim 12, said second layer further including
2 means for rendering said coating fire-resistant.

19. In combination:

2 a structure; and
4 a composite coating adhering to said structure for
increasing the resistance to explosion forces of the structure;
comprising:

6 a first layer elastomer in contact with and
adhering to said structure;
a second layer elastomer in contact with and
adhering to said first layer; and
textile embedded between said first and second
layers.

20. The combination of claim 19, wherein said first layer
elastomer is attached to said structure by applying to said
structure a fluid precursor that cures under ambient conditions
to become an elastomer.

21. The combination of claim 20, wherein said fluid precursor is
a two-component formulation that reacts upon mixing to become
polyurethane elastomer.

22. The combination of claim 21, wherein said two-component
formulation is applied to said structure by spraying.

23. The combination of claim 19, said textile comprising a
fabric including yarns of glass, carbon, polyaramid, or
polyimide.

24. The combination of claim 23, wherein said yarns are woven
2 with adjacent parallel yarns spaced apart one-sixteenth of an
inch to one inch.

25. The combination of claim 19, said second layer further
2 including menas for rendering said coating fire-resistant.